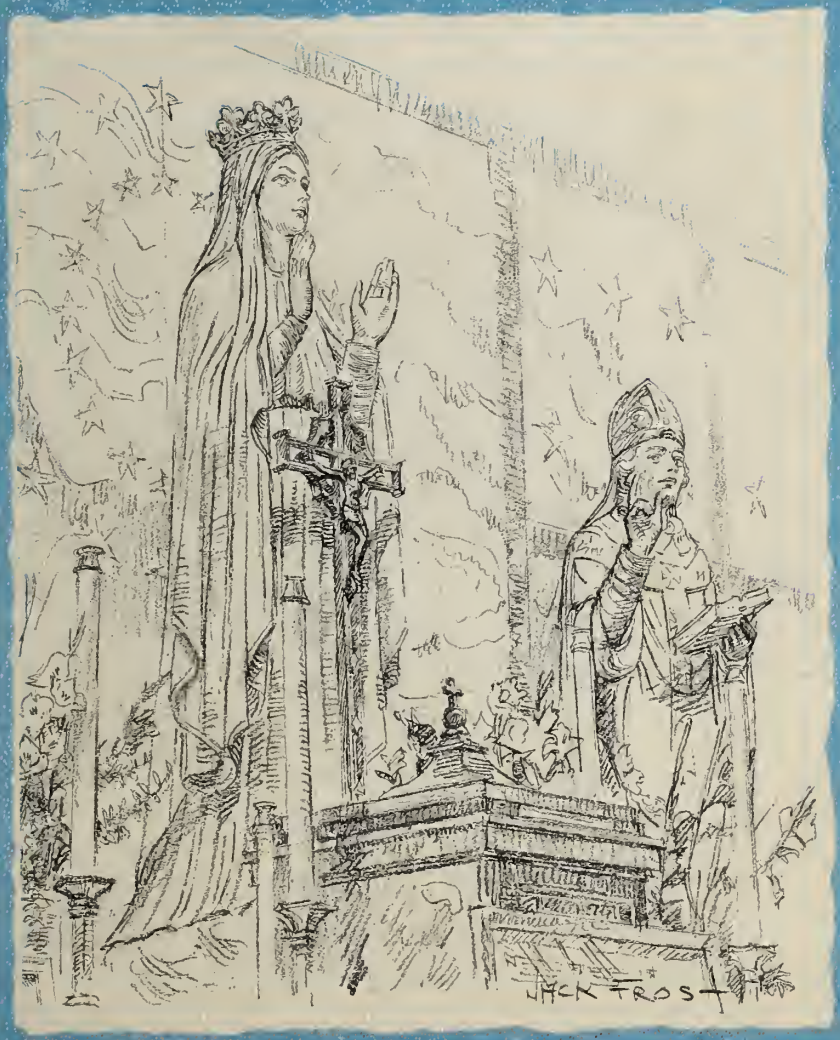
SHRINES – CHURCHES – SCHOOLS – HOSPITALS – RETREATS – ORDERS – IN SKETCH AND STORY

Channels of Grace

A SOUVENIR OF THE CATHOLIC ARCHDIOCESE OF BOSTON



A "FANCY THIS" SKETCH BOOK

By JACK FROST

Edited by WARREN CARBERG

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Channels of Grace

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To
THE THREE GRACES
in the
Artist's Family
and to
F.W.Z. and B.W.P.
mentors of our
return "home again"

Foreword

I am pleased to write a few words of introduction to this precious volume of sketches of the many churches and shrines of our Archdiocese. Who could glance at these artistic drawings and fail to be enthusiastic about their beauty and devotion?

The Lord expects us to worship Him in the products of His creation and with this in mind we build not merely serviceable edifices for the gathering of the faithful but we attempt to make them reflect the glories of God's own handiwork. Our Archdiocese is blessed with many works of architectural perfection and some others of lesser artistic merit which have nonetheless that special charm and warmth that surrounds a sacred place where souls gather to honor God. The artist has been able to catch in these pages not merely the outline and structure but some little bit of the spirit of these holy places which the reader, familiar with them, will recognize at once.

While I warmly congratulate the artist, Mr. Jack Frost, on his remarkable success, I take this occasion also to recommend his volume of sketches to all our people. In the beauty of these drawings which mirror the beauty of the symbols of our faith here in Boston each one can see rising before the Eternal Throne the love, praise and honor of Almighty God.

+ Richard J. Cushing
ARCHBISHOP OF BOSTON

His Excellency

MOST REVEREND RICHARD J. CUSHING, D.D.

Archbishop of Boston

EUROPEAN SHRINES ARE LOVELY BUT BOSTON'S CHURCHES BEST BELOVED

By Warren Carberg

Many Boston pilgrims carry in their minds memories of famous Cathedrals and shrines visited by them during Archbishop Cushing's pilgrimages.

Who can forget the great dome and bulk of St. Peter's outlined in the moonlight against the night sky of Italy; Notre Dame in Paris, peopled with the ghosts of ancient French kings and queens; the Escorial outside Madrid, the great monastery and monumental tomb of Spanish kings and queens built before the Armada when Spain was truly great . . . the old Spanish Cathedral in sunny Toledo with its monstrance made from the first gold brought back from the New World by Columbus; the soaring Gothic buttresses of Chartres and Rheims . . . the grotto at Lourdes and the "aves" of the Lourdes hymn chanted by the pilgrims . . . the shrine of Our Lady of Knock in County Mayo, Ireland, with black clad women fingering their beads as they prayed for their loved ones . . . the tombs of Ferdinand and Isabella in the Cathedral at Granada . . . all these and many ecclesiastical wonders will never be forgotten.

But Bostonians have their own shrines hallowed with the toil, and the prayers of their ancestors who came to Boston from the Old Sod, from Italy, Poland or Lithuania. Many shrines here and outside of the city are shown in the following pages, including La Sallette in Ipswich where on a summer Sunday as many as 10,000 pilgrims pray. Actually Boston's shrines and churches are unsurpassed architecturally or for the fervor and steadfast devotion of their Faithful.

The Cathedral of the Holy Cross is like a jewel of the rarest beauty enclosed in a rather plain stone casket. The marble altar is an artistic wonder. The soaring heights and deep shadows bring to the beholder a mood of peace.

St. James Church on Harrison avenue, one of the first sites of devotions to Our Lady of Fatima is known as "Old St. Jimmy's" by many of the worshippers, particularly night workers who have been attending early morning Sunday Masses in the old edifice since 1913.

St. Anthony's Shrine on Arch street whose new building is rising steadily towards completion is also a popular place for devotions. The Very Rev. Harold Blake, O.F.M. has won a place in the hearts of all for his solicitude for downtown workers and shoppers.

The Miraculous Medal Novena at St. Cecilia's in the Back Bay on Fridays draws many thousands of worshippers. This old church, established in 1888, was recently completely redecorated by the pastor, the Right Rev. Msgr. Francis L. Phelan. The newly installed stained-glass windows are of unsurpassed beauty.

Old St. Mary's in the North End is particularly well known for its devotions to St. Francis Xavier, to Our Lady of Lourdes and Our Lady of Fatima. The Rev. Leo R. Fair, S.J., is pastor.

St. Stephen's Church on Hanover street in the North End has Devotions To The Little Flower on Thursdays.

The Immaculate Conception on Harrison avenue established by the Jesuit Fathers is known far and wide.

Old St. Joseph's on Allen street in the West End draws large crowds of worshippers. The Rev. Francis X. Quinn is pastor.

The Sacred Heart Novena at Our Lady of Presentation Church in Brighton draws worshippers both from Brighton and Newton, part of which are included in their parish. The Right Rev. Msgr. Maginnis is pastor.

Probably no devotion is more widely known in the Archdiocese than the novena to Our Lady of Perpetual Help at Mission Church in Roxbury conducted by the Rev. Joseph Manton, C.SS.R.

The shrine of Our Lady of Knock at St. Patrick's Church in Roxbury, an exact replica of the one in County Mayo in Ireland, draws many thousands of worshippers annually. The Rev. James H. Doyle is pastor.

Here in the tiny churchyard lie many of those heroic priests of early Boston. Many a pilgrim kneels on this hallowed spot during the course of a year.

During the present Marian Year now drawing slowly to a close thousands of pilgrims have visited their local churches to pray at an unfamiliar shrine . . . an Archdiocesan Pilgrimage.

A few weeks ago more than 10,000 persons paraded in Cambridge reciting the rosary as they marched.

Boston is known the world over for its generosity to missions, for its numerous and able priesthood and for the number and the high quality of vocations. Under the direction of its saintly Archbishop there are no limits, seemingly, to what spiritual advances may be accomplished here.

His Excellency, Most Reverend
ERIC F. MACKENZIE, D.D., S.T.L., D.C.L.

His Excellency, Most Reverend
JEREMIAH F. MINIHAN, D.D., LL.D., V.F.

ARCHITECTURAL CHANGE CAUSED BY SOIL

When architects first drew plans for the Cathedral of the Holy Cross on Washington street in the South End it had been intended to adorn the edifice with two lofty steeples.

The architects felt that the steeples would add much to the appearance of the church (as had the planners of the spireless towers of Notre Dame in Paris.) But it was found that the soil, once harbor bottom, would not bear the weight.

Mother Earth, who has interfered with all building operations in Boston, had the last word in the building of the Cathedral, and the spires were omitted.

The Cathedral, which was dedicated in 1875, measures 46,000 square feet and covers more than an acre of ground. It surpasses in size the Cathedrals of Strasbourg, Dublin, Pisa, Vienna, Salisbury and Venice. In the lower church is the crypt containing the bodies of Bishop John D. Fitzpatrick, Archbishop John J. Williams and the Very Rev. P. F. Lyndon, vicar general of the diocese and rector of the Cathedral at the time of its construction.

Few know that the present pastor, the Right Rev. Msgr. Ralph J. Gallagher, produces the yearly Boston Catholic Directory, which is a veritable treasury of archdiocesan information.

THE PLACE ST. FRANCIS LOVED BEST . . . ARCHBISHOP CUSHING LOVES BEST

Visitors to Italy well remember the vista of town-studded hills between Florence and Rome, and the town of Assisi with its fortress-like basilica of Our Lady of the Angels.

Inside the great basilica — a church within a church — is the tiny Portiuncula chapel — "St. Mary of the little portion" a name given to it by St. Benedict. This is where St. Francis worshipped and died and the place that he loved best. It was in this chapel that St. Francis received the great "Perdono d'Assisi" more commonly known as the Portiuncula Indulgence.

Here, in this reproduction of St. Francis' historic Portiuncula Chapel, surmounting a rolling hill at St. Coletta's School in Hanover, may be obtained the same indulgence as that granted at the original chapel at Assisi. It is shown in the left of the sketch on the opposite page.

"Whoever shall enter this church confessed and absolved shall have a remission of all his sins and of their penalty." Pope Honorius III granted this request to St. Francis in 1216, "perpetually but only once a year."

The indulgence is granted at St. Coletta's School Portiuncula Chapel yearly from 12 o'clock of August 1 until midnight of August 2. But every day of the year visitors enter the chapel or visit the vernal stations of the cross at the rear of the chapel and shown in the above sketch. Every stone and fresco was brought here from the town in which the original chapel stands, under the direction of Archbishop Cushing.

St. Coletta's School for exceptional children is staffed by the Sisters of St. Francis of Assisi under the supervision of Sister Mary George, O.S.F., superior.

That his Excellency loves best his "exceptional children," and the shrine itself, is attested by the fact that it is here that Archbishop Cushing asks to be laid at rest when his earthly assignment is finished. History may point to St. Coletta's School where the Archbishop's love and understanding manifest itself in terming the unfortunate children at the school "Exceptional children," whom God must have loved particularly to have made them retarded.

The lot of many parents must have been made easier to bear because of this understanding phrase alone and the help which the school has extended to so many of these children.

"Old Saint Jimmy's"... Cradle of Bishops

This venerable church dedicated nearly 82 years ago has been a place of worship for newspapermen and other night workers since 1913 during the early morning hours on Sunday, now at 2 a.m. and 3 a.m. The parish recently observed its centenary.

The church was dedicated to the Glory of God under the title of "St. James the Greater". Despite which, and with no intention of irreverence, thousands of "part-time" parishioners have come to call the edifice "Old Saint Jimmy's". Even Protestants speak of it thus. The present edifice is on Harrison avenue in the garment district and for several years has been called the "Downtown Eucharistic Shrine." The first structure in which the parish worshipped was located at Albany, Harvard and Lincoln streets. It was the stepping stone for three bishops, before expanding industry compelled it to move.

The second pastor, the Rev. John J. Williams, became first Archbishop of Boston. The Rev. James A. Healy, third pastor, was consecrated as Bishop of Portland, Me. and his brother, the Rev. Alexander Sherwood Healy would doubtless have become bishop had it not been for his untimely death.

The sixth pastor, the Rev. Matthew Harkins was elevated to Bishop of Providence, R. I. in 1887. The Rev. James P. Shea, the present pastor, who has been associated with the parish for 25 years, explains that St. James' is really a "second parish" for most of his congregation and that this transition occurred during the time of the legendary "Father Phil," the Rev. Philip J. O'Donnell's paternal regime with its business expansion and residential decentralization which made "Old Saint Jimmy" the rendezvous of people "from everywhere but here." A splendid temple in any day, St. James would be majestic if surrounded by grounds instead of encroaching skyscrapers. Its decorative facade with statued niches, creches and mosaics, recalls Rome where statues of saints stand in the halls. The Shrine of Our Lady of Fatima is in the little courtyard outside the church. It was dedicated in 1946 by the Right Rev. Msgr. Daniel J. Donovan, now pastor of St. Agatha's in Milton.

JACK FROST

THE BIGGEST "UPPER CHAMBER" IN THE WORLD

The Cenacle Convent, located at 200 Lake street Brighton for retreats for women, girls and children might well be termed the "largest upper chamber in the world," because the Cenacle, both as a word and as an ideal, is an echo of the Upper Chamber (Coenaculum) where Our Lord instituted the Sacraments of Holy Eucharist and Holy Orders and where He appeared on the evening of the Resurrection and on several other occasions.

There, also, after the Ascension, the Apostles and Holy Women made what was in reality the first retreat with Our Blessed Mother. Thus the Cenacle is a "Big Room" indeed figuratively the biggest in the world, and it is proper that in this Brighton version of the 63-room convent retreats are conducted for women supervised by Religious of Our Lady of the Retreat in the Cenacle, the society founded in 1826 by Mother Therese Coudere and an apostolic priest, Father Stephen Terme, at La Louvesc in France.

Just as the Holy Spirit was "prayed down" upon the Apostles in the Cenacle above the room of the "Last Supper" retreatants today withdraw to Cenacles all over the world for prayer in the presence of the Blessed Sacrament. Here, for periods of three, four or eight days, they may experience the joy of self-dedication. The Rev. Mother Florence Murphy is superior at the Cenacle and the Rev. John P. O'Riordan is chaplain.

GATE OF HEAVEN'S STAINED GLASS IMPORTED FROM EUROPE . . . DUTY FREE

Nearby Alger's Foundry hummed with Civil War contracts for turning out artillery for the Union Army when the first Gate of Heaven Church was dedicated at Fourth and I streets, March 19, 1863.

Even after the Civil War the section continued to grow rapidly and by 1895 the little brick structure could no longer accommodate the 8,000 members of the parish.

The need became more immediate when on March 4, 1895 fire heavily damaged the edifice. On Sunday, Oct. 4, 1896 Archbishop John J. Williams laid the cornerstone for a new building.

The new church was constructed after the 13th century type of Gothic architecture. It was situated on the corner just opposite the location of its modest predecessor. The main altar was designed by Ralph Adams Cram.

Stained glass for the windows was imported from Europe. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge had the duties revoked on the stained glass for the beautiful church windows.

The longest pastorate at the Gate of Heaven Church was that of the Rev. George Lyons lasting 26 years. The present pastor is the Right Rev. Msgr. Dennis F. Murphy.

HER SOARING MAJESTY, OUR LADY HELP OF CHRISTIANS

Next to the soaring majesty of its remarkable steeple which is a guidepost to "Newtonians", probably the most striking and beautiful feature of the Church of Our Lady Help of Christians in Newton is the magnificent painting of the Crucifixion over the stately main altar.

The picture is 35 feet in width and the same dimension in height. Because of the lofty extent of the gothic structure the magnitude of the painting is not immediately grasped by the casual observer.

The richness of detail is better understood when the 57 figures in the panorama of the painting are counted. The superstructure of the church was completed during the pastorate of the Rev. M. M. Green who died in 1885.

The Rev. Michael Dolan who succeeded him built the rectory and the parish school. In 1904 he began the reconstruction of the church. Because of hidden defects in the structure it was found necessary to build transepts to support the main walls.

On his death in 1915, the Rev. Lawrence W. Slattery became pastor. He built the beautiful gothic high school. The present pastor is the Right Rev. Msgr. Walter J. Furlong, former chancellor of the Archdiocese of Boston, who did a magnificent job at the chancery for Archbishop Cushing.

SAINT THERESA'S HEART "PIERCED BY A GOLDEN ARROW"

The patroness of this striking "Oxford Gothic" style church in West Roxbury is St. Theresa of Jesus, who died nearly five centuries ago. Her life was marked by special visitations by God who elevated her to the mystic state.

Among her visions and other manifestations of His love was her transfixion — whereby her heart was "pierced by a golden arrow tipped by fire which left her all burning with the love of God."

Evidence after her death revealed that her heart was wounded as though pierced by an arrow. Her spiritual experiences are set forth in the book; "The Life of St. Theresa: Written By Herself."

The Church of Saint Theresa of Avila is sketched with the afternoon sun pin-pointing the pinnacles and gothic windows of the quarter century old church. Cardinal O'Connell called it "One of the finest and most attractive churches in the world" when he dedicated it Sept. 28, 1930.

The pastor, the Right Rev. Msgr. Charles A. Donahue who visited the birthplace of St. Theresa in 1951 in Avila, Spain helped the architect, Charles D. Maginnis design the attractively simple main altar in 1948.

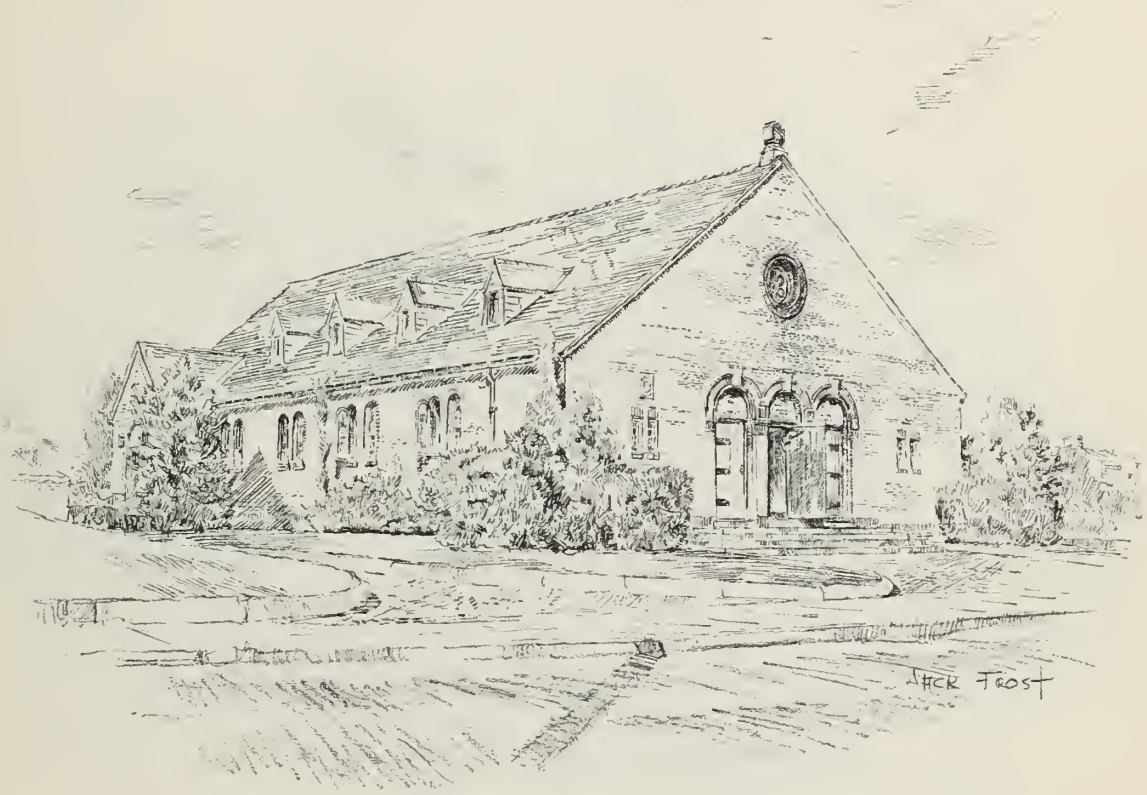
The theme of the rose window at the left of the sketch is "Christ The King," surrounded by 12 adoring angels.

TRANSLATOR OF VULGATE TAMED WILD BEAST BY KINDNESS

Every school child will remember, even if parents forget, the story of St. Jerome and the lion. The hermit-saint heard a lion moaning in the forest and upon investigating found a stone lodged in the beast's paw. He removed the object and was rewarded by the docile affection of the mighty animal.

Albrecht Durer's woodcuts and other old world engravings show the saint at work in his cell with the faithful animal at his feet, perhaps while Jerome was translating the Vulgate into Latin.

The first St. Jerome's Church in North Weymouth was destroyed by fire on January 11, 1914. It was replaced by the present Gothic granite edifice on August 29, 1915. Rev. Francis A. Barry, pastor, is proud of his church which gives pleasant pause to many travelers on route 3A—stopped by the traffic light near this pleasant knoll.



ST. JEROME'S IN ARLINGTON NAMED BECAUSE OF HISTORIC COINCIDENCE

In 1934, His Eminence, the late Cardinal O'Connell, and the then, Rev. Joseph M. Fitzgibbons debated the question of naming the parish he was yet to found.

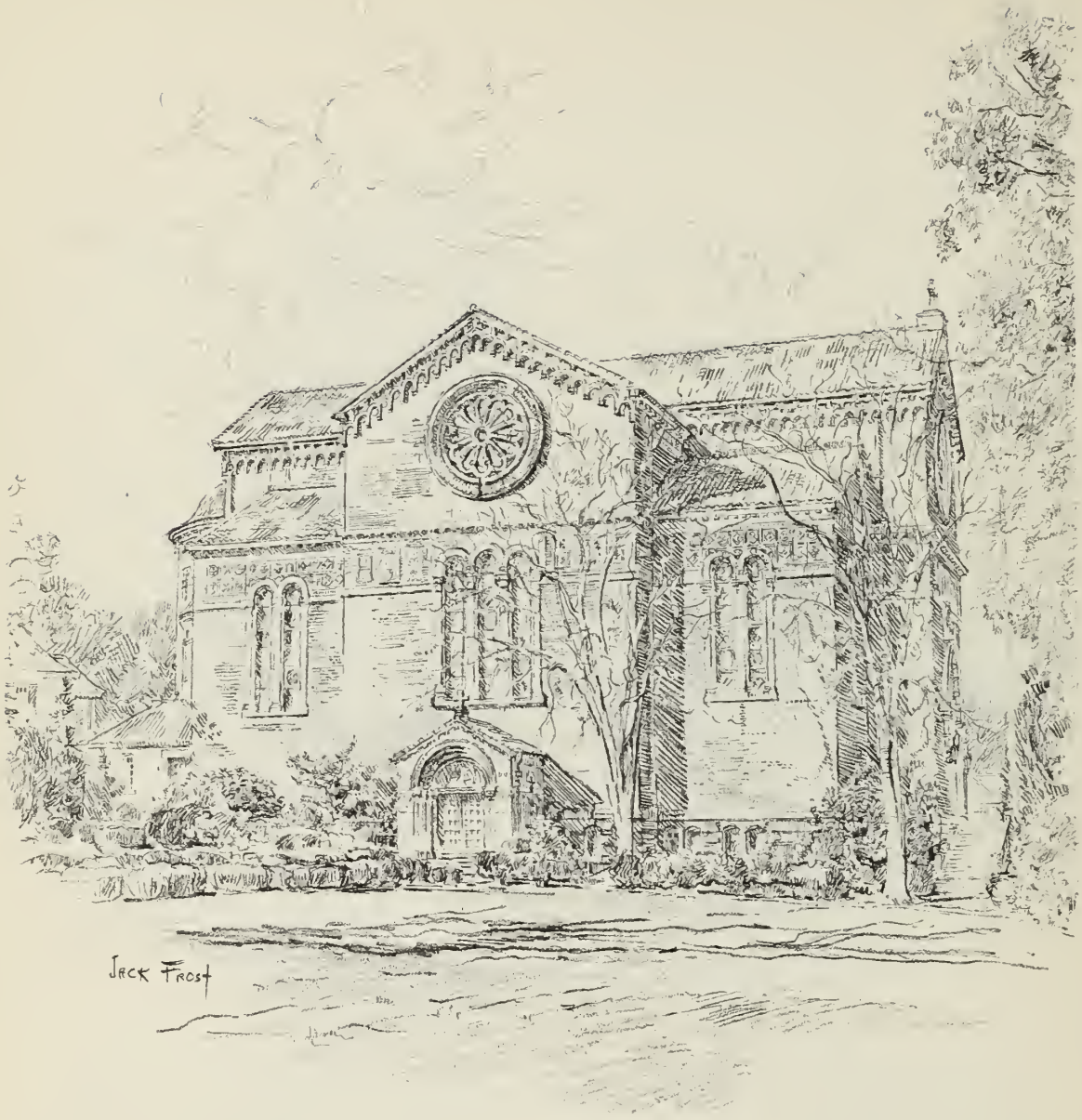
The Cardinal visited Rome with the present auxiliary bishop the Most Rev. Jeremiah F. Minihan. While they were in Rome the bones of St. Jerome were being moved to the basilica of St. Mary Major.

When the Cardinal returned he asked Father Fitzgibbons if "St. Jerome might suit as the patron of his church." That they agreed is evidenced by the present church in Arlington and the handsome statue to St. Jerome in the church parking area across the street from the rectory at 201 Lake st.

The dedication date of the church is scheduled for May 26, 1955. The parish was created from Arlington and Belmont parishes in 1934, on September 10, just ten days before the Feast of St. Jerome.

The simple Romanesque architecture of the above church is like an echo of the simplicity of the life of its patron who spent his years in cell or cave with his books and his lion.

Monsignor Fitzgibbons, pastor, now dean of the fifth deanery district of the Archdiocese of Boston performed the amazing feat of building and fitting his church for $28,000 inside and out.



HOLY NAME SOCIETY "GAVE NAME" TO THIS CHURCH

The basement church of the Holy Name Church which dominates the junction of West Roxbury Parkway and Centre street in West Roxbury is truly "on the level," since it is the only one in Boston entered at sidewalk level with steps neither up or down.

The dome of the main sanctuary apse is a replica of St. Clement's in Rome titular Church of the late Cardinal O'Connell.

The Right Rev. Msgr. Charles A. Finn, D.D., LL.D., former rector of St. John's Seminary and one of the most scholarly clergymen in the Archdiocese, is the pastor.

Holy Name parish was inaugurated July 4, 1927 with the Rev. William P. McNamara appointed as parish priest. The church acquired its name because of the first pastor's well-known interest in the Holy Name Society.

Of Romanesque architecture, the beautiful edifice is of brick and stone with bright colored roofing tiles as in the case of some of those lovely churches on the plains of Lombardy.

DESTROYED BY FIRE, ATLANTIC CHURCH QUICKLY REBUILT

The Sacred Heart Church, Atlantic was destroyed by a blaze set by an eight-year-old firebug on January 20, 1948, with a loss of $700,000.

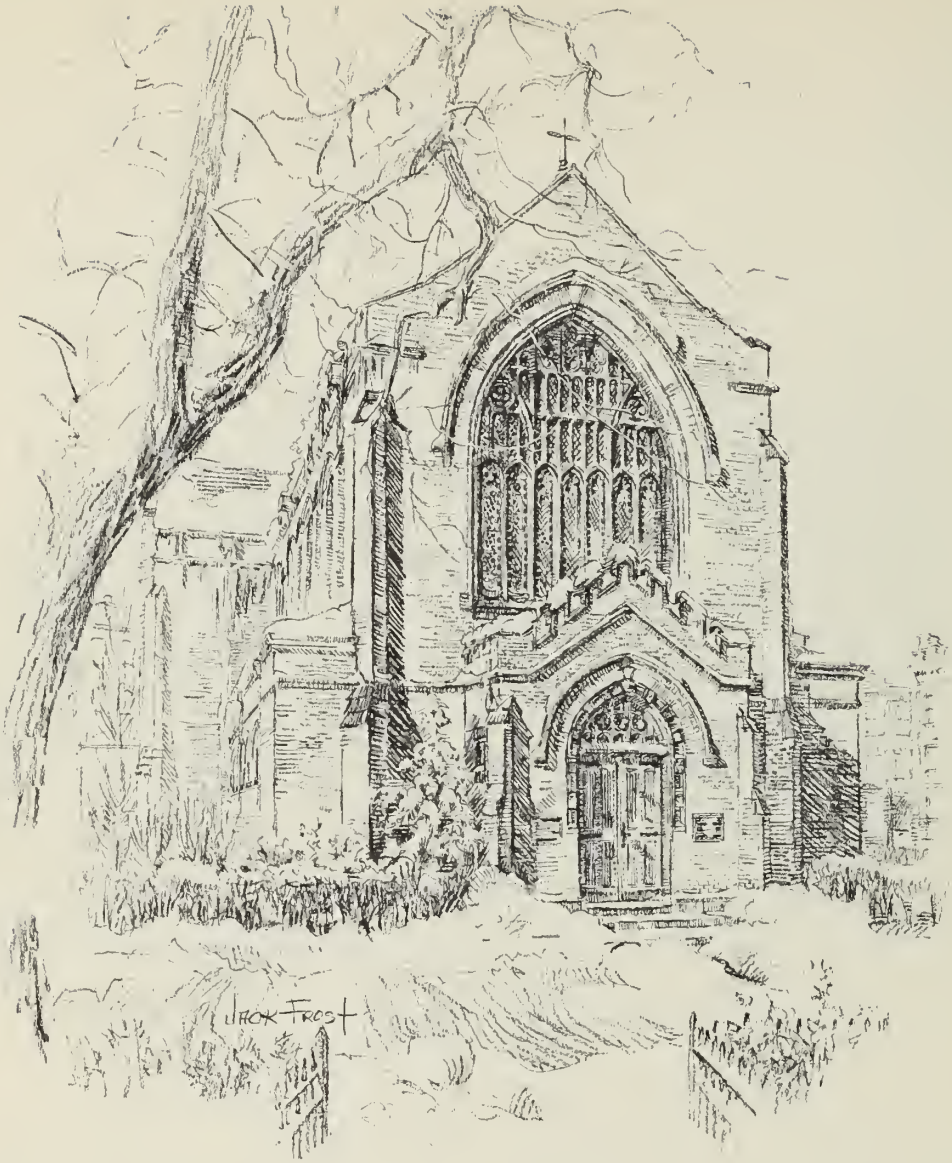
But the event resulted in such an overwhelming and inspired sense of fervor and desire to help on the part of the pastor and parishioners that a brand new church was erected and dedicated on Dec. 18 of the following year.

The church destroyed by fire was built in 1923. It stood at the corner of Glover and Hancock streets in the heart of the Norfolk Downs shopping center.

The sacred vessels were rescued by the Rev. Harold M. Wren, the Rev. Francis X. Daniels, the Rev. Edward F. Cornell. The Rt. Rev. Msgr. Dr. Irving L. Gifford, the pastor, immediately began the arduous task of erecting another building. Even the artist who created the stained glass windows depicting the joyful and the sorrowful mysteries got into the spirit of the movement and charged for only a fraction of his effort.

Archbishop Cushing, acting with his usual promptitude, made a donation of $25,000. When the Archbishop laid the cornerstone for the new church , Oct. 30, 1949, he praised the pastor and the members of the parish for their inspired devotion to duty in time of trouble.

This striking gothic church in North Quincy then, besides its dedication to the Sacred Heart, is a memorial to the bigness of the heart of man. Justifiably enough, the "replacement" church is one of the most beautiful edifices in the Archdiocese.



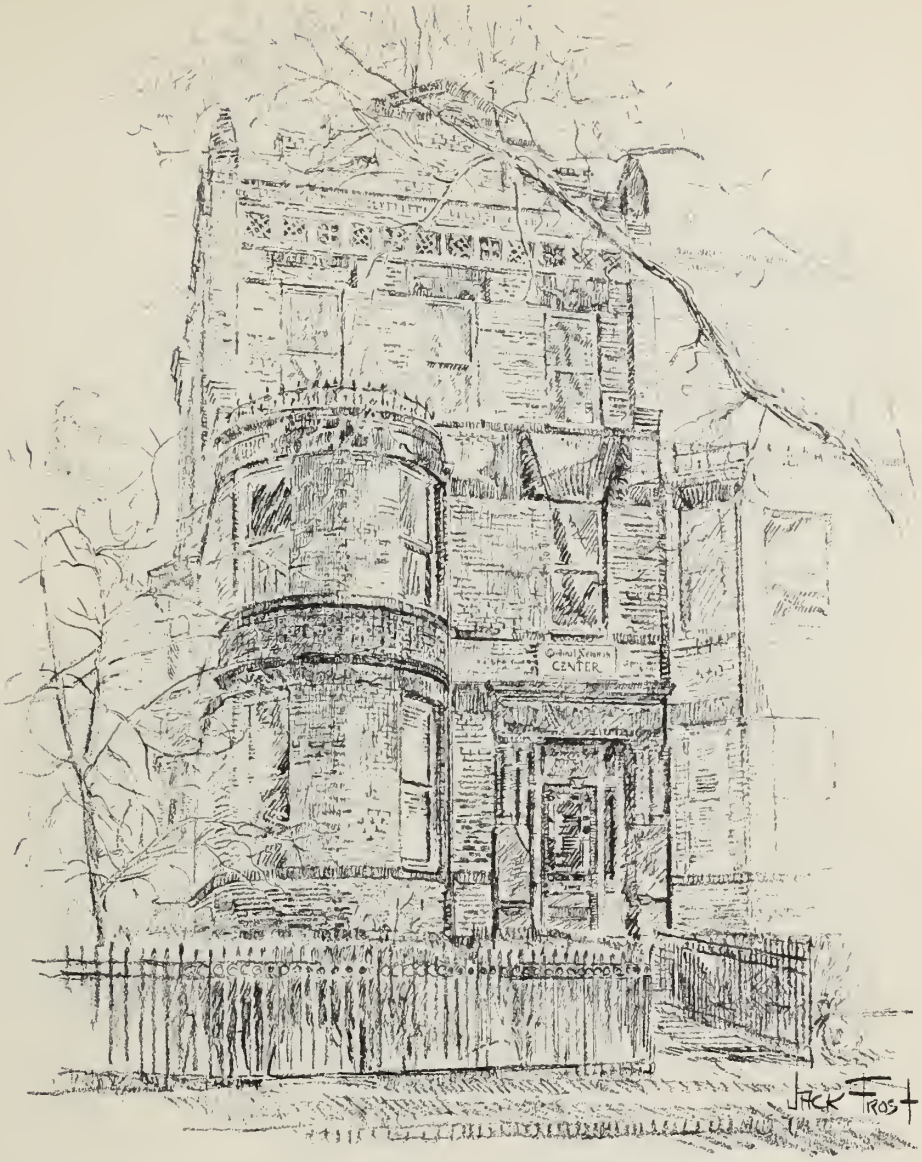
IN HONOR OF ST. ANN, MOTHER OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN

St. Ann's Church of the Paulist Fathers at the corner of St. Stephen's and Gainsborough streets in the Back Bay was originally the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Messiah.

When shifting populations caused its congregation to dwindle materially it was sold to Cardinal O'Connell to accommodate the teeming Catholic population.

Of yellow brick trimmed with sandstone, the structure is built in severe Gothic lines in cruciform plan. The interior is of glazed brick, against which the wood ceiling makes a pleasing contrast of color and texture. An oak wainscot is of unusual pattern. The altar is of white Caen stone flanked by shrines of the Virgin and St. Ann. Cardinal O'Connell celebrated the first Mass in the structure in Oct. 1928 and for several years thereafter it was staffed by the clergy of St. Cecilia's Church. It was transferred to the Paulist Fathers in 1945.

The present pastor is the Rev. Alonzo J. McDonnell, C.S.P. The church is the center of the Novena in honor of St. Ann, mother of the Blessed Virgin.



CATHOLIC COLLEGE STUDENTS' "SECOND HOME"

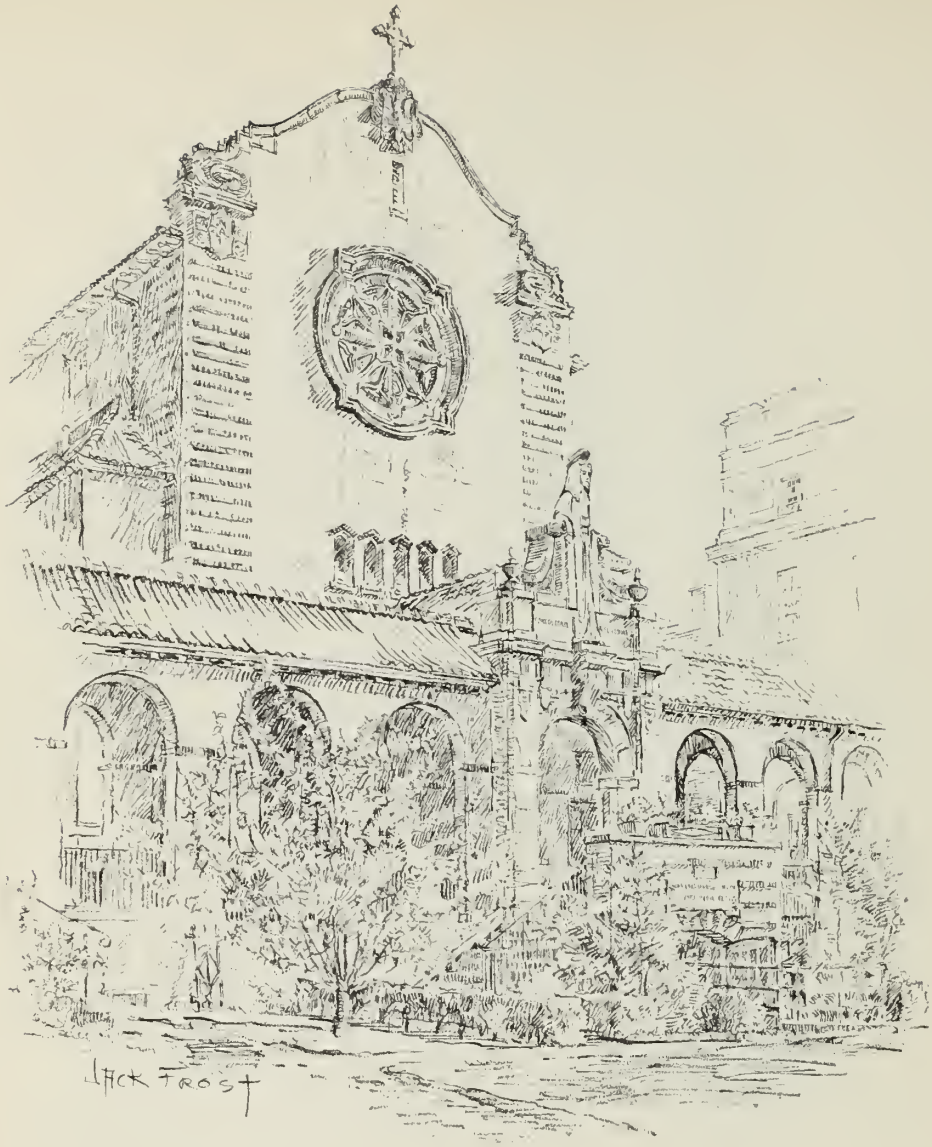
The Cardinal Newman Center at 68 St. Stephen street in the Back Bay was acquired by the Paulist Fathers for the college students in the Boston area in 1946.

The 12-room structure in old Boston sandstone and brick tradition is almost directly across the street from St. Ann's Church. The basement has been fitted out as a recreational space.

The center is used for meetings of the Province of Newman Clubs. Groups that meet in the building are from Northeastern University, Boston Teachers' College, Simmons, Forsyth Dental Infirmary for Children, Emerson College, Tufts College, M. I. T., and the New England Conservatory of Music.

Students attend lectures on Tuesday and Thursday nights for the discussion of theology, philosophy and history. The building provides offices for the chaplains of M. I. T., the New England Conservatory and the Northeastern College groups.

Boston University students hold their meetings on their own campus.



"SMALL ESTABLISHMENT . . . " BECOMES FOURTH LARGEST HOSPITAL IN BOSTON

The original founder of St. Elizabeth's Hospital was Frances S. MacKenzie, a nurse, who with five other Catholic women in 1868 opened up a small establishment on Waltham street for the treatment of women patients.

The nurse married Dr. Horatio Robinson Storer, a physician and the author of medical books on Sept. 15, 1876, and Dr. Storer afterward became an ardent Catholic.

St. Elizabeth's began its career at the corner of Cambridge and Washington street, Brighton on August 30, 1914 with a $250,000 building with a capacity of 200 patients. Since that time the hospital has been repeatedly enlarged.

In 1947 the Archbishop formally opened a beautiful nurses' residence near the Hospital's Chapel sketched above. The architect for the new pavilion was William A. Riley of the firm of Curtin & Riley.

In 1949 the Archbishop Cushing Pavilion a $2,000,000 addition was opened.

The new unit is a seven-story building. It was the third important addition which the Archbishop has made since 1946. It makes St. Elizabeth's the fourth largest hospital in the city.

COPY OF AN ELIZABETHAN HOUSE, THE OCCUPANTS OF WHICH ESCAPED THE BLACK PLAGUE

The Boston College Alumni office at 74 Commonwealth avenue, near Lake street, Chestnut Hill, Mass., is an authentic copy of the "Providence House" of Chester, England, the occupants of which escaped infection during The Black Plague.

Both houses bear the inscription "God's Providence is Mine Inheritance." . . . a legend particularly apropos now that the 1903 American copy of the 1632 original English house is a part of Boston College. The exception to the Gothic motif of the campus, yet it is Elizabethan . . . English architecture.

Building after building has grown into place since the first graduation at the Heights in 1913.

Despite the difficulties of the war years, during the regime of Archbishop Cushing the growth in both curriculum and in material assets have been especially large.

But before him we should mention the "second founder of Boston College," the Rev. Thomas I. Gasson, S.J., an Englishman and a convert from Anglicism.

It was the aim of his life to have the institution moved from the restricted quarters on St. James street and become a great university. In 1907 almost half a century after Boston College he proposed the "second founding" and asked the alumni for their cooperation in raising "$12,000,000 an unheard of sum in those days.

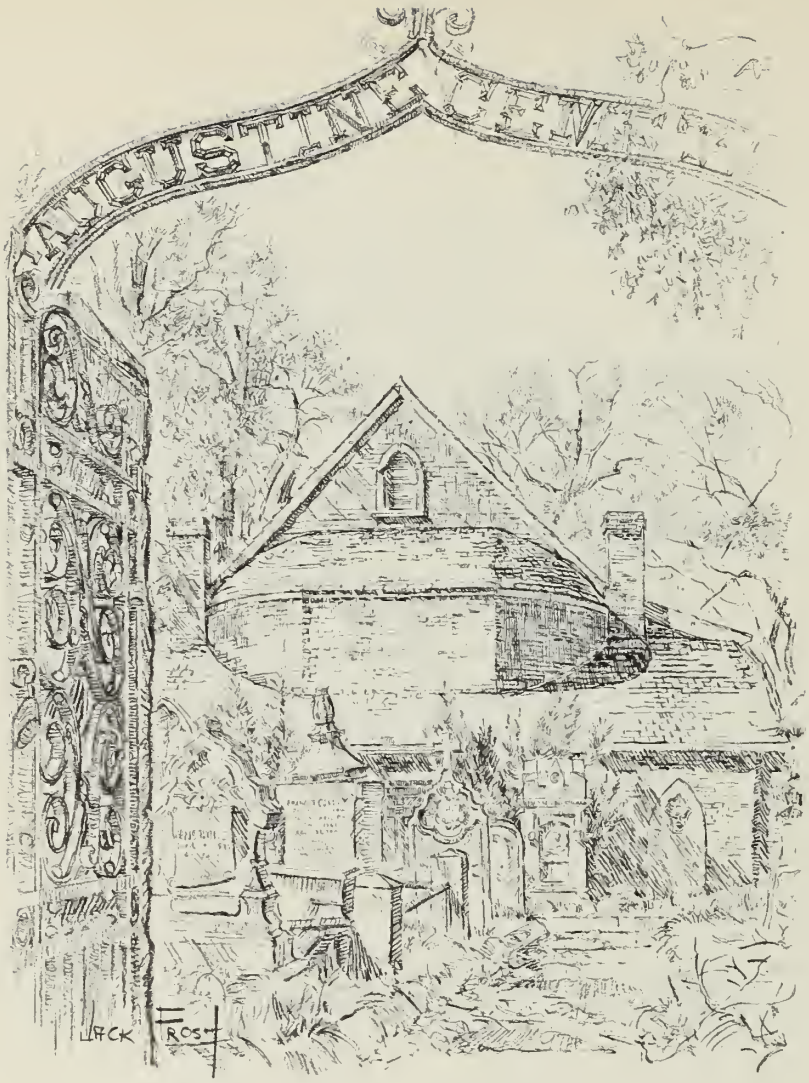
The difficulties were formidable. Had it not been for the support and encouragement of Cardinal O'Connell, a devoted alumnus it is hardly likely that his ideas would have borne fruit. But Boston College has come a long way since then.

The long tradition of excluding women from the College was ended last year with the admission of Co-eds to the School of Education in 1952.

In 1947 the Boston College Collegiate School of Nursing was opened and a graduate nurses' program was established for those who wish to obtain their degrees after their training is completed.

Boston College is unique in that it has the only Catholic Law school, School of Social Work, Collegiate School of Nursing and School of Education in New England.

Boston College also includes the College of Arts and Sciences, the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, the College of Business Administration, the College of Arts and Sciences Intown, and the Summer Session. The Very Rev. Joseph R. N. Maxwell, S.J., is president.



"WESTMINSTER ABBEY" OF CATHOLIC NEW ENGLAND

Every Catholic in the Boston Archdiocese should visit the oldest Catholic church in Boston, 135-year old St. Augustine's Chapel on Dorchester street, South Boston, built as a mortuary chapel by the sorrowing Bishop John Le Fevre de Cheverus, later Cardinal, to his close personal friend, the Rev. Dr. Francis Antony Matignon.

More than a score of priests whose names are linked with the heroic early history of the Faith in Boston are interred beneath the vaulted floor. The little chapel is indeed the Westminster Abbey of New England.

Among those to find their last resting places in this hallowed spot are: the Rev. Stanislaud Buteux, the first priest of Missouri; Father Conterno, an early Italian Franciscan; the Rev. Michael Lane, first pastor of St. Vincent's; the two brothers, the Rev. Leo and John Boland; and the Rev. Edward Clexton of St. Augustine's.

Bishop Cheverus had wished to be buried in the same grave as Father Matignon but fate was to decree otherwise for he was called back to France and died as Bishop of Bordeaux in 1836.

Surrounding the chapel is a little graveyard. Here are buried the Rev. Patrick Byrne, the first priest ordained by Bishop Cheverus to labor in the Town of Boston; and Father Mahoney who founded the Working Boys' Home in Chicago. The historic shrine to deceased priests and religious is shaded by historic elm trees. It is located on Dorchester street, South Boston, to the right beyond St. Augustine's Church shown in the sketch opposite.

The lofty 224-foot spire of St. Augustine's Church at 9 F street in South Boston marks an important center of the Catholic Faith. Less than 100 yards away is the 125-year old St. Augustine's chapel where lie buried many of the pioneer priests of the diocese.

Established in 1868 shortly after the Civil War, Mass was first celebrated in the basement. In 1880 the Gothic spire was completed. With its clock and gilded cross it was a landmark for the waterfront.

By 1884 the $275,000 debt had been paid and the church was then consecrated by Archbishop John J. Williams. The basement is of Roxbury stone dressed with white granite. The superstructure is of red brick trimmed with freestone. One of the two bells each weighing 3500 pounds strikes the hours of time, and the other is used for the Angelus and tolling.

In 1943 when Monsignor Harry M. O'Connor was made pastor at St. Augustine's he discovered that the vibrations of the two great bells had jarred loose a portion of the mortar and endangered the steeple.

It was one of his many tasks to repair the damage of three-quarters of a century to the steeple and to renovate the entire structure. The church today is even more beautiful than when first erected.

THOSE WHO EXIT HERE . . . MARRY WITHIN FIVE YEARS

Within five years after graduation 70 per cent of Emmanuel College alumnae marry, statistics reveal. A tradition of the college decrees that Emmanuel brides must return to their alma mater on their wedding day.

The organ plays and the bride and the groom walk down the middle aisle to the chapel, there to recite the wedding prayer composed by Emmanuel's first dean, Sister Helen Madeleine. The ceremony always closes with the photographer snapping the wedding party on the front steps.

The red-brick gothic tower of Emmanuel has always been a landmark in Boston's Fenway section. It crowns the administration building of the institution founded in 1919.

During the past 35 years more than 3,000 graduates have left through this handsome doorway.

Emmanuel alumnae hold positions in hospitals, business firms, politics, publishing houses, schools and colleges, research laboratories, government agencies and social welfare organizations.

The Emmanuel ideals of education for life here and hereafter which are service through love of God, neighbor and community.

Emmanuel's memorial of the Marian year is Marian Hall, a $1,250,000 union building. Sister Alice Gertrude, college president said that since the college has no endowments the alumnae are the staunchest supporters.

DEDICATED TO SAINT WHO INVENTED THE ORGAN

St. Cecilia was reputed to be so close to heaven that she could hear the singing of the angels. But even these gifts did not suffice to give expression to the flood of heavenly melody that filled her soul.

Because of this she invented the organ which she consecrated to God and ever since she has been called the patron saint of music and musicians.

That is one of the reasons why the Right Rev. Msgr. Francis L. Phelan, pastor of St. Cecilia's church in the Back Bay recently had his organ entirely rebuilt by one of the master craftsmen of the country and is now one of the finest in the city.

The renovation and repair of the upper church which was suggested by Archbishop Cushing last Summer has been carried to completion by the pastor.

Fourteen new bronze lighting fixtures were installed. Concealed in the base of each lamp is a new type of loud speaker, each helping to make the edifice acoustically perfect.

In keeping with the observance of Marian year three beautiful stained glass windows have been installed. One of these depicts the assumption of Our Blessed Mother into heaven, is one of the largest in the archdiocese.

This is flanked by two new smaller windows depicting the Annunciation and the Nativity. The church has been redecorated throughout. Behind the altar is a fourth dimensional copy of Da Vinci's "The Last Supper," executed by a famous Italian artist.

Another highlight of St. Cecilia's Church associated with the Marian Year is this graceful outdoor Shrine to Our Lady of the Miraculous Medal, sketched above. "A Memorial to all Mothers", it is backdropped by climbing ivy and an oriental type cross that had been inside the church.

When the church was dedicated in 1804 by Archbishop Williams, one of the assisting priests was Cardinal O'Connell, then an assistant at St. Joseph's in the West End.

IRELAND'S KNOCK SHRINE . . . IN BOSTON

No shrine in all Ireland has evoked more fervent devotion than Our Lady of Knock in County Mayo, where on August 21, 1879, 15-year-old Margaret Beirne, Mary McLoughlin, the priest's housekeeper, and others witnessed an apparition on the walls of the church, of Mary, accompanied by St. Joseph and St. John the Evangelist.

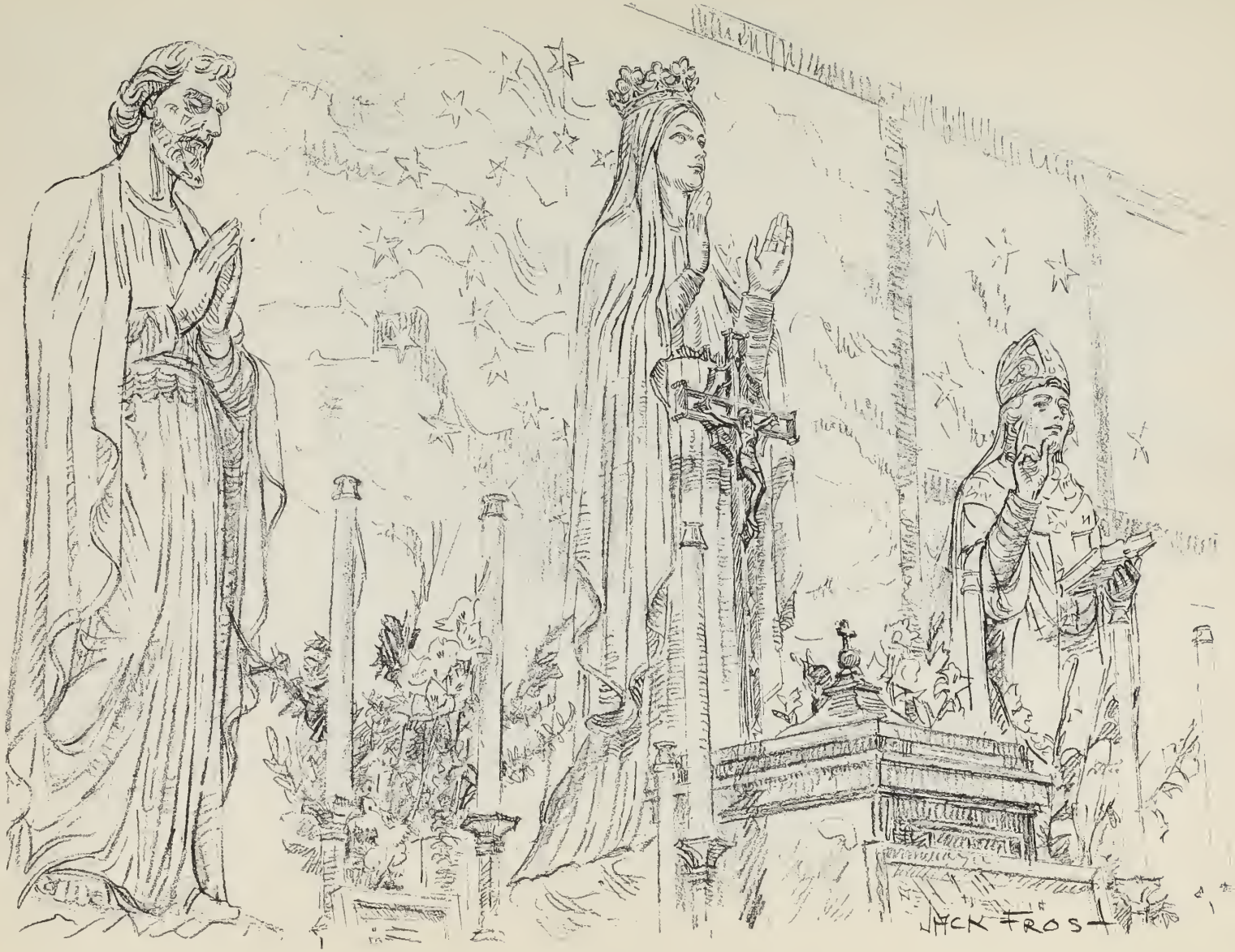
In 1949 when Archbishop Cushing led his first pilgrimage to Ireland he worshipped at the shrine in Knock. Father McCabe, an assistant at St. Patrick's, filmed the shrine.

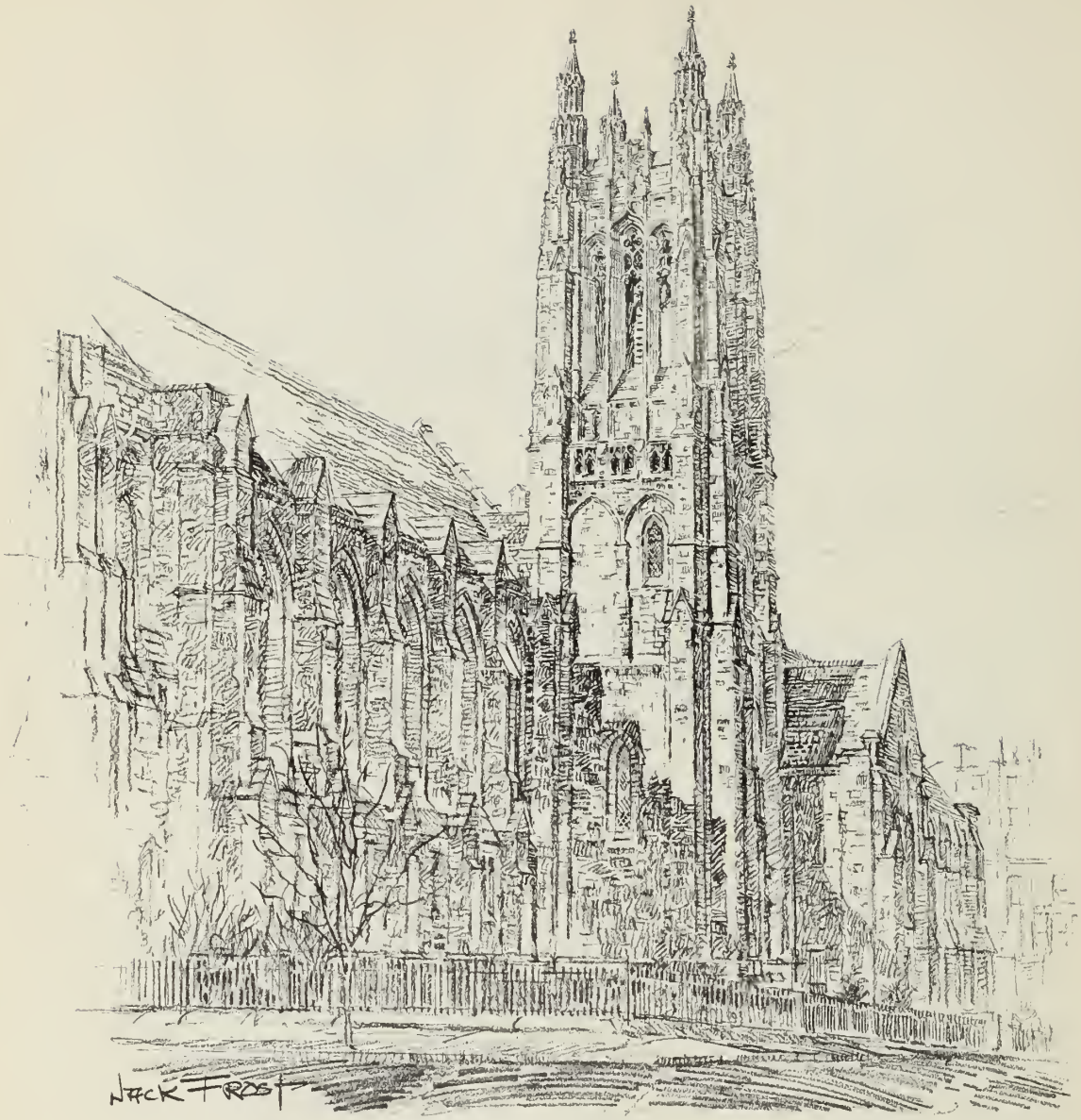
When the Rev. James H. Doyle, pastor of St. Patrick's, was hunting for a suitable memorial to honor his predecessor, the Archbishop suggested that he should erect a replica of the Knock Shrine in the church.

Father Doyle sent an artist to Knock where he copied the statuary group. The sketches were sent to Italy where they were translated into Carrara marble.

The shrine was completed and today it is one of the most popular places of worship in the Archdiocese.

The red brick gothic church of St. Patrick's was dedicated Dec. 5, 1880 but the intended spire which the architect had planned was never completed.


JACK FROST



"ST. CLEMENT'S" NAMED FOR CARDINAL O'CONNELL'S TITULAR CHURCH

St. Clement's Eucharistic Shrine, formerly a Universalist church, was named for Cardinal O'Connell's titular church in Rome, one of the oldest in the Eternal City.

It was dedicated by the Cardinal on his 76th birthday, Dec. 8, 1935. In 1945, St. Clement's was designated by Archbishop Cushing as the Archdiocesan Eucharistic Shrine. He appointed the order of the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary to staff the shrine.

The church is considered one of the finest examples of English Gothic in Boston. When the Universalist parish failed to grow beyond 50 the church was sold to the Cardinal for $750,000.

The structure has what is called a "warm-tone" granite which has been often praised by architects.

After its sale, an altar of Tavernelle Clair marble was installed. A number of stained glass windows, depicting Saints John Pascal, Thomas Aquinas and Clare were placed within the sanctuary.

GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE BUILDER FULFILLED HIS DREAM IN DEATH

As you stroll through the beautiful park at Mirimar in Duxbury, you are somewhat mystified in approaching what seems to be a cave built into the side of a hill sloping down to a pond.

With a certain amount of caution you step through the dark doorway and then stand amazed at the brilliant scene. A veritable catacomb in the Archdiocese of Boston.

In the foreground is Our Lord in His agony in the Garden of Gethsemane, an angel offering Him a chalice, while the devil in the form of a serpent, writhes among the rocks near the feet of an angel.

Nearby are the apostles Peter, James and John sound asleep, unaware of the presence of hostile soldiers there to capture the Saviour. The entire scene is bathed in colored light, now dazzling, again soft, with the rays of sunlight streaking through the roof.

All this was the work of a little white bearded Swiss — Brother Fridolin. He had been planning to marry a lovely girl in his Alpine village.

But his love of Christ burned more strongly than either his love for art or for marriage, and he became a member of the Divine Word Missionaries.

Soon after making his religious vows, Brother Fridolin was sent to the United States to build enduring monuments to the Passion.

He asked only one favor that he die at the same hour and the same day of the week as his Saviour. When the end came Brother Fridolin had just finished the grottoes of the Sorrowful Mysteries of the Rosary at St. Michael's Novitiate in Conesus, N. Y. It was Oct. 28, 1939 on a Friday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

"Secret" of La Salette Key to Dogma of Pius IX.

Nine years before Pope Pius IX defined the Immaculate Conception he was entrusted with the "secret" of La Salette.

Our story which has so much significance during Marian Year, had its inception on Sept. 19, 1846, in full sunlight on a mountain 5918 feet in height, three miles distant from the Village of La Salette-Fallavaux in France where two children saw a beautiful lady. She was clad in what they termed a "strange costume."

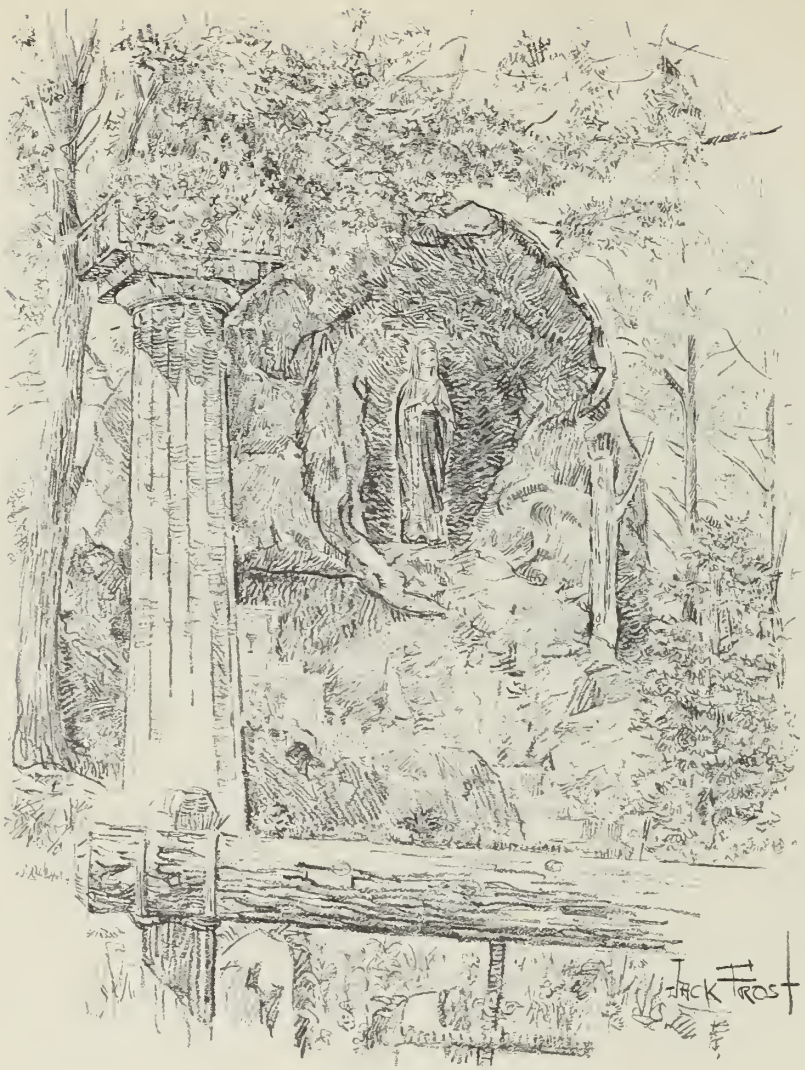
After complaining of the impiety of Christians she passed on to them a message threatening all people with terrible chastisement if they persevered in evil. Finally she gave the children a secret which eventually they transmitted to Pius IX.

The children were Melanie Calvat, a shepherdess, and a shepherd boy called Maximin Girand. In time, after the authenticity of the apparition was admitted by ecclesiastical authorities, several miraculous cures took place on the mountain. In 1852 the great church of La Salette was erected and in time elevated to the rank of a basilica.

The shrine of the La Salette Fathers in Ipswich has attracted more than 100,000 Marian Year pilgrims during the past year.

On October 31 ground was broken at the shrine for the new church at the National Shrine of Our Lady of La Salette. When outdoor devotions are not possible the church will accommodate the pilgrims who like to worship there.

JACK FROST



GROTTO AT ST. JOHN'S SEMINARY RECALLS PILGRIMAGES TO LOURDES

The Grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes on the hill near the library at St. John's Seminary has been the center of worship for many pilgrims and seminarians during the Marian Year.

The spot recalls memories of deep and moving spiritual experiences for Archbishop Cushing and the pilgrims who accompanied him to the original shrine at Lourdes in France at the foot of the Pyrenees where on several occasions he led the procession of the sick.

For it was at this most famous of all the world shrines that Mary, the Mother of God, made several personal appearances at the Grotto of Massabielle in 1858.

When Bernadette Soubirous asked Mary to reveal her identity, she replied smilingly, "I am the Immaculate Conception."

The afternoon procession of the Blessed Sacrament with the Host exposed for adoration, is a familiar scene at Lourdes. Who can ever forget the nightly torchlight processions at Lourdes with Mary hovering above each pilgrim, a beacon of light to help each one of her children?

Spiritual and physical refreshment comes to all pilgrims who visit Lourdes and this shrine was assigned a place of honor for the Marian Year.

OLD B. C. ST. JAMES STREET BUILDING SITE OF OLD BOSTON COLLEGE

The old building on St. James street that once educated thousands of boys is quiet now. The new Boston College High School at 150 William Morrissey boulevard Dorchester, sketched above is probably the most modern and up-to-date school in the whole of Greater Boston.

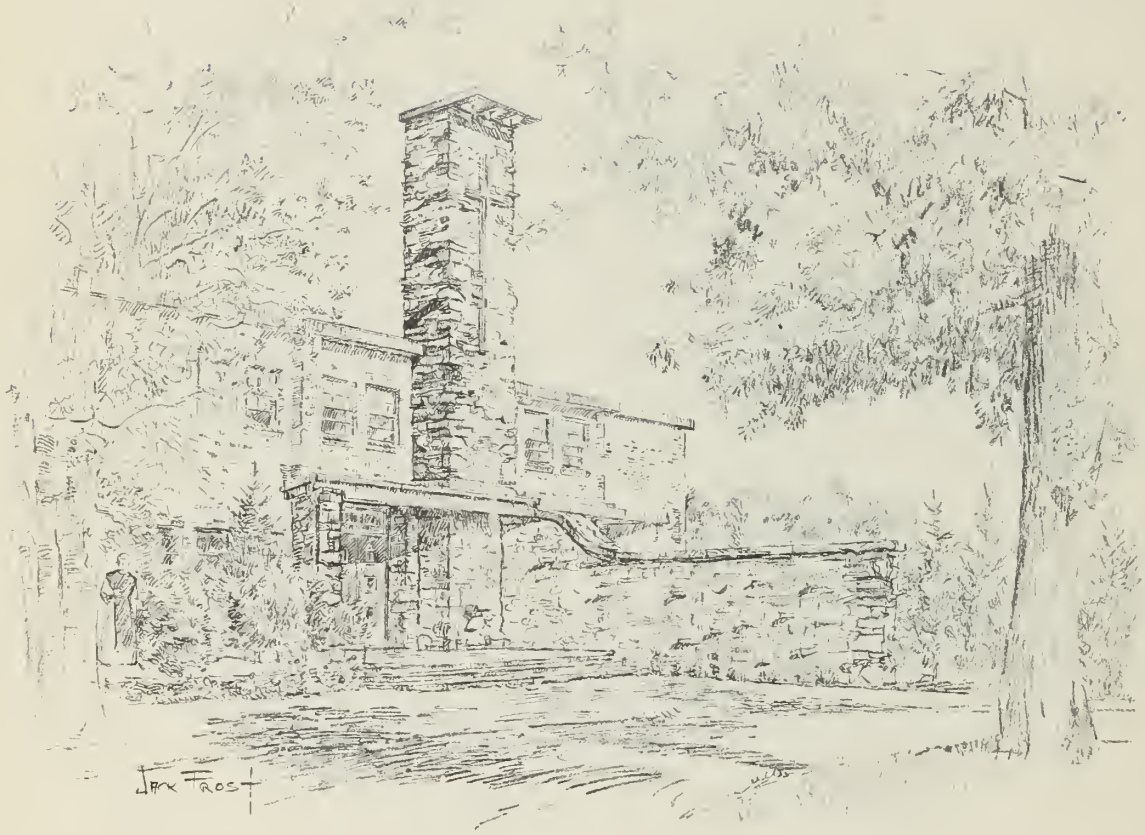
The buildings to the right of the Senior High School in the sketch are the gymnasium and the Junior High School, both of the latter having been paid for in great part by Archbishop Cushing.

Under the headmaster, the Rev. John P. Foley, S.J., it has a faculty of 40 Jesuit Fathers and 19 Jesuit scholastics; it has an enrollment of 1400 boys. Supplemented by courses in mathematics and sciences it has a four-year classical course and an extremely high educational rating.

Many who never went to Boston College High School or Boston College do not know that until 1913, both of these institutions conducted classes in the old building in St. James street. The first class of 25 boys began their work on September, 1864. It was not until last fall that the high school moved completely to its new location.

Boston College moved to the Heights in Chestnut Hill in 1910. For many years the rector of the Immaculate Conception Church and the president of Boston College were one and the same person. Father John McElroy was the first head of the institution and he was succeeded by the Rev. John Bapst, S.J. Under him were the Rev. Robert Fulton, S.J., prefect of schools; the Rev. Peter McDermott, S.J., and the Rev. James Doonan, S.J.,

The present rector of Boston College High School is the Very Rev. James J. Kelley, S.J., the Headmaster is the Rev. John P. Foley, S.J.



A BIT OF THE OLD WORLD IN MODERN WRENTHAM SETTING

The monastery at Wrentham which houses the first community of Trappistine Nuns to come to the United States is probably the most modern of its kind in the world.

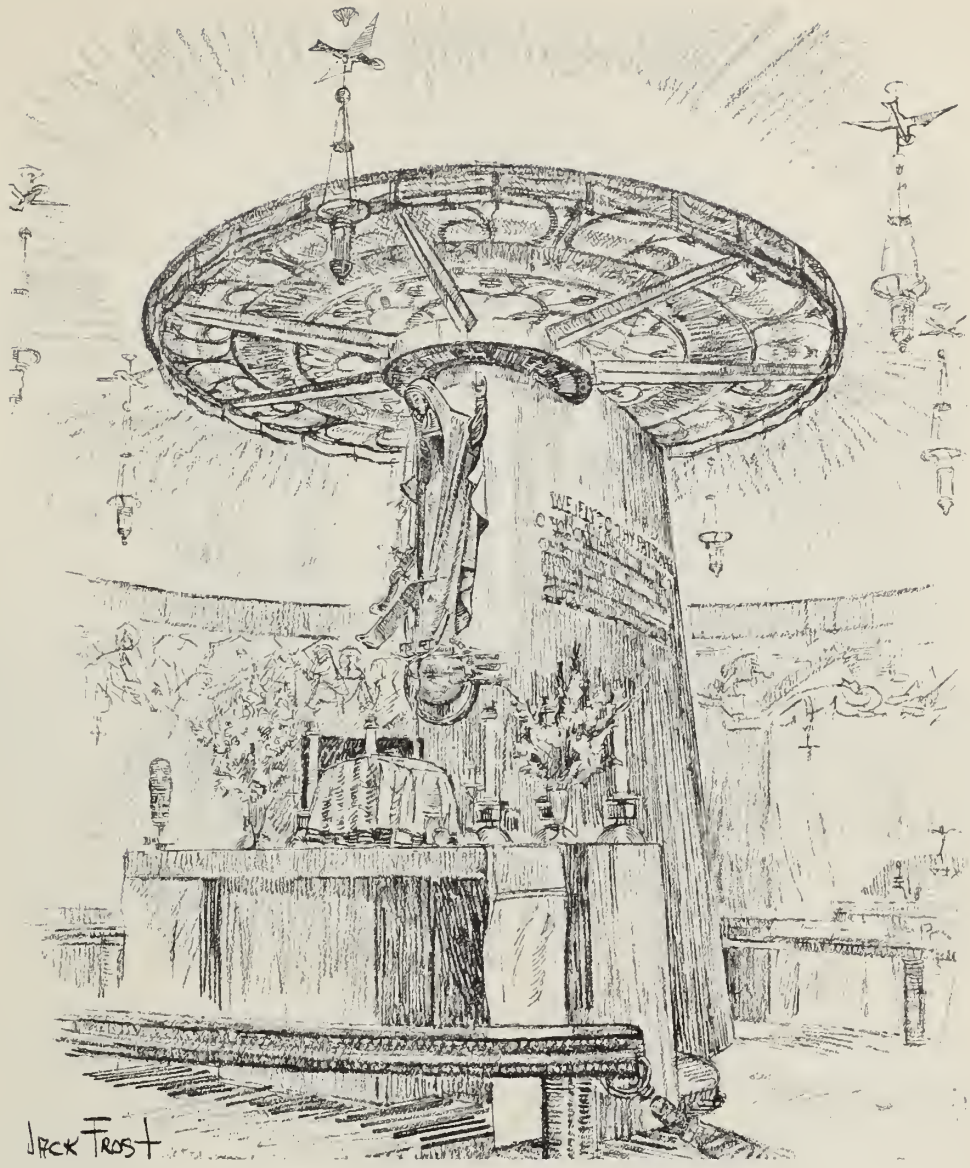
Before Archbishop Cushing brought back with him the community from Glencairn in Ireland in 1949 he equipped the monastery with fluorescent lighting and an all-electric kitchen.

Some of their brother Trappists living at Valley Falls, R. I. and now at St. Joseph's Abbey in Spencer were slightly perturbed that such gadgets did not fit in with the austerity of an order that takes the vow of silence and who live by the austere rule of St. Benedict.

Actually, the nuns have loved their new American gadgets which make their housekeeping chores so much easier.

Although they are commonly called Trappistines this term is really in the nature of a nickname. They much prefer the longer name of the order, Cistercian Nuns of the Strict Observance.

The project was planned by Archbishop Cushing and the Rev. Dom M. Edmund Futterer, O.C.S.O., abbot of the Trappist Community at that time living in Valley Falls, R. I. before the fire which forced them to build their new monastery in Spencer. This edifice in the Worcester Diocese is of old world architecture, and in common with our "Mount St. Mary's Abbey", has the pervasive quiet and peace that transports the visitor in spirit to distant places . . . and times.



THE WORLD'S FIRST AIRPORT CHAPEL

East Boston's Logan International airport is graced by the first airport chapel in the world under the supervision of the Rev. John D. Hausman who says Mass daily at 8:10 a.m. and six times on Sunday.

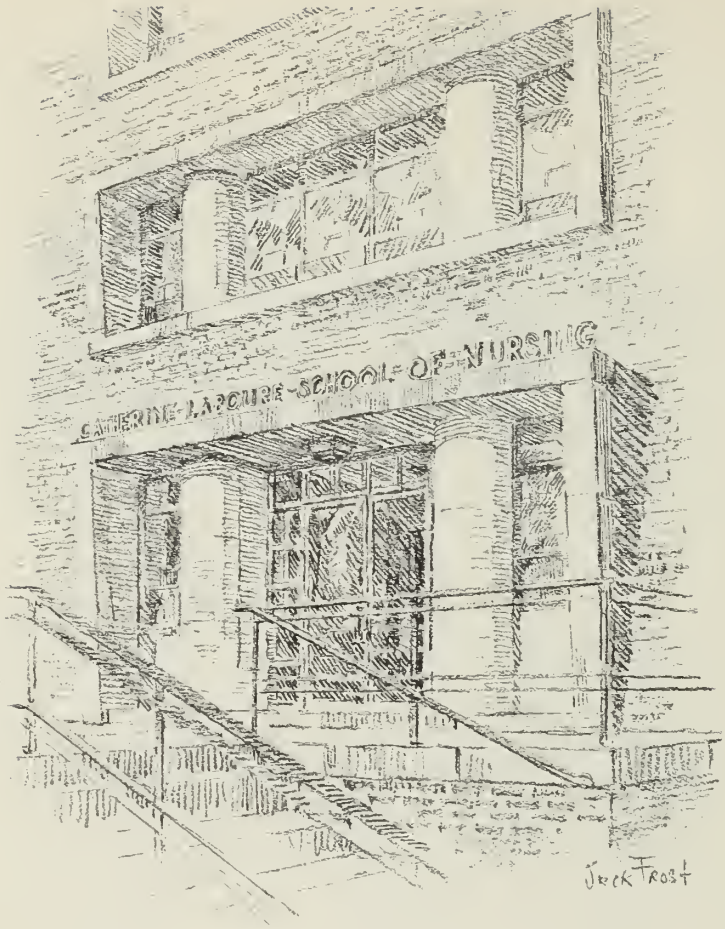
The chapel located at Gate 11 of the main terminal building was dedicated by Archbishop Cushing on January 20, 1952 for the spiritual welfare of airport employees as well as for the thousands of air travelers who pass through the busy terminal.

This refuge offers a solemn "hushed" atmosphere surpassed by few Cathedrals or rural churches. Paradoxically the chapel designed by architects Maginnis & Walsh and the appointments by the Rambush Decorating Co. are most modern.

The central structural column that backs the altar is tapered to suggest airplane wings or fuselage.

The Our Lady of the Airways statue which impends from it is impressionistic rather than an academic depiction.

Even the seven bronze sanctuary lamps, representing the seven gifts of the Holy Ghost, bear stylized doves in flight, and the stations of the cross are modern murals.



FOUNDLING TURNING POINT IN CARNEY HOSPITAL HISTORY

A legend which no one has ever refuted states that a "baby no one knew" saved old Carney Hospital from disaster and hence made possible the modern $7,000,000 edifice on Dorchester avenue which has been in operation for little more than a year.

The identity of the child who probably grew up to be a worthy man or woman has never been revealed. The date for the occurrence was on a cold March night in 1868.

The place was the steps of old Saint James Church, located on Albany street. The finding of the baby was reported to Archbishop John J. Williams, about a year after he had founded the Particular Council of St. Vincent de Paul.

The baby was turned over to the Council and an attempt was made to find a permanent home for him.

Old Carney Hospital, founded five years before, was in financial straits. How could the tottering institution take over the responsibility of caring for a foundling?

Sister Simplicia, superior of the Sisters of Charity at Carney said that at the time no patient at Carney was able to pay a cent for his care. The Sisters had to go out and beg for whatever money they received to keep the hospital going. It seemed that their work in Boston must be abandoned.

But when she was asked to take the child she consented saying "we will take the child in God's name."

It seemed that the child brought the hospital good luck for shortly afterward a great charity bazaar was held in Old Music Hall for Carney at the order of the Archbishop and a large sum of money was raised, enough to keep the hospital in operation and to insure a brighter future. The future of this hospital and all hospitals depends upon the nurse; hundreds of whom enter at Carney through this impressive modernistic doorway of Catherine Laboure School of Nursing.

MODERN MEDICINE SUPPLEMENTS FAITH AT KENNEDY FOUNDATION

When Lieutenant Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., plunged to his death in a heroic volunteer mission over England on August 12, 1944, few realized that his demise would result in the erection of a great institution for the care and treatment of handicapped children.

He had eagerly volunteered for the hazardous task of taking up the radio-controlled craft loaded with explosives, after twice turning down rotation furloughs home. He and his companions were supposed to bail out after everything was ready but the craft exploded prematurely.

His death made possible the long row of yellow brick buildings in Warren street in Brighton, built in large measure through the considerable gifts of money from the Kennedy family.

Originally the institution was erected as a convalescent home, but because of the needs of his young patients the Archbishop has been compel'ed to make it much more than that.

As the result of the needs of the children a costly and detailed plan for specialized medical care came into being. The Archbishop has raised vast sums of money to organize the foundation and to provide money for its maintenance.

Under the direction of Dr. Augustus W. McGarry, a staff of great specialists has been mobilized in such fields as pediatrics, neurology, orthopedics, surgery, psychiatry, cardiology, radiology, urology, dentistry, and for the treatment of other diseases.

The unique foundation which is considered the best of its kind in the nation is staffed by the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary. These nuns and the lay people who work there disregard the cold finality of statistics. They labor in faith, supplemented by the most modern medical therapy.

NEWTON COLLEGE HAS SISTER INSTITUTIONS ALL OVER WORLD

The Society of the Sacred Heart was founded in Paris in 1800 for the education of girls and today the Order has sister institutions all over the world.

The College of the Sacred Heart in Newton opened in 1946 on the old Schrafft estate, has many "sisters." They include Manhattanville in New York; Maryville in St. Louis; Grand Coteau, Louisiana; Barat College, Chicago; Duchesne College, Omaha; San Francisco College for Women; and San Diego College for Women.

In Europe Sacred Heart Colleges include: houses of study at Oxford, Louvain, Milan, Munich; and in Asia, Sophia College of the University of Bombay in Japan; the International College in Tokyo and Colleges in Sydney, Brisbane, Australia. The Aurora College in Shanghai was recently closed by the Communists.

Stuart House, the first new building erected by the college will be ready for occupancy in the Spring of 1955. In order to accommodate the rapidly growing school, Hardey House, the former Rutherford estate and Duchesne House, former home of Henry L. Harriman, have been acquired. On a small scale, the units of the college will be as widely dispersed as the Sister institutions of the Newton College of the Sacred Heart.

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CHANNELS OF GRACE

by Jack Frost

Those first early days of torture and ignominious execution of the pioneer Christians in Rome ushered in a new era to the world which we all share today.

They were hunted, captured and fed to the wild beasts or nailed to the cross, or they died by the sword.

More than once as they crawled from the sheltering catacombs at night they whispered one to the other, that if it were not for the Church and the Sacraments. . . .

Those channels of Grace. . . . they could not face their ordeals.

Out of their sufferings came the title for this little book.

The phrase has been used in reference to Our Blessed Mother. Many times, the Popes in their encyclicals have had recourse to these words.

According to the Rev. Leo Marsh, M.S., of LaSalette Shrine in Ipswich who gave the title to this collection of drawings, Saint Bernard wrote:

"That God filled Mary with *all graces,* so that men may receive by her means, as by a channel, every good thing that comes to them."

Thus, in this decade of a Marian Year, with these churchly channels of grace in these pages are numerous shrines to Our Blessed Mother.

The volume also includes other shrines as well as colleges, hospitals, retreats and religious orders. . . .

For they too are channels of grace.

Gracious clergymen associated with many of these landmarks have helped make possible publication of this volume.

First, there is His Excellency, the Most Rev. Archbishop Richard J. Cushing, D.D., whose love for his Archdiocese caused him to persuade the artist to give his attention to the local scene rather than to a proposed book of European pilgrimages.

Then the Most Rev. Jeremiah F. Minihan, auxiliary bishop of Boston; the Right Rev. Msgr. James H. Doyle of Saint Patrick's, Roxbury; the Right Rev. Msgr. Ralph J. Gallagher, pastor of the Cathedral of the Holy Cross; and the Rev. Joseph Higgins of La Salette Shrine.

High on the list of helpful are Right Rev. Msgrs. Walter J. Furlong, Francis L. Phelan, George M. Dowd, Oscar R. O'Gorman, Henry J. O'Connell, Harry M. O'Connor, Charles D. McInnis, Joseph M. Fitzgibbons, Charles A. Donahue, Charles A. Finn, Irving L. Gifford, Very Rev. James J. Kelley, S.J., Right Rev. Msgr. Stephen DeMoura and Right Rev. Lawrence J. Riley, as well as Reverends James P. Shea, Francis A. Barry, John W. Mahoney, Joseph P. Burke, John D. Hausman, Alonzo J. McDonnell, Thomas M. Herlihy, S.J., Rudolph J. Deziel, Arthur O. Mercier, and Leo R. Fair.

Others who have assisted the artist in his work are Neal O'Hara, Pat Cosgrove, Jim Canavan, Mary Tierney and Jim Clare. Welcome guidance came from John Agnew, Joseph Sullivan, Philip Khouri, Charles Tolman and Don Bingham in the realm of finance. The Very Rev. Msgr. Francis J. Lally, George Ryan, Frank Prout and Phil Stack of the Pilot and of course, collaborator and religious editor of the Post, Warren Carberg. H. Paul, A. Welch, N. Sperber, Joseph Sorenti and J. McFaul also made their contributions.

To the late John Griffin, editor-in-chief of the Boston Post who felt the need for bringing full-page attention to the churches of Boston in a series of artist's sketches for helping to turn the artist's eye in a direction that ultimately beheld these Catholic "Channels of Grace."

Accompanying the joy of creation in this effort was the frustrating realization that the artist could not hope to include in the book the many archdiocesan landmarks (a thousand odd).

There are at least 150 more sketchworthy churches and 100 non-ecclesiastical landmarks to be found in the 2,465 square miles and five counties of the Archdiocese.

Perhaps in later editions, if this volume meets with success, the neglected subjects can be added. For many of these edifices, even among those of lesser architectural merit, "have nonetheless", as His Excellency points out in his foreword . . . "that special charm and warmth that surrounds a sacred place where souls gather to honor God."

SKETCHES FOR FRAMING

The inside pages are cut especially to fit stock 8" x 10" frames obtainable at any novelty, department or frame store. Just trim remaining "notches" and insert page in frame.

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